VOTE FOR THESE MEN.

THEY ARE FIGHTING TAMMANY HALL.

SOLID REPUBLICAN VOTES WILL PUT DEMO-CRATS TO FLIGHT-CANDIDATES WHO ARE BATTLING VALLANTLY.

the the public interest, to a great extent, is or upon the struggle which is going on between people and Tammany Hall for the control of government, the Republicans of this the city government, the Republicans city are not overlooking the Congress, Assembly, Alderman and Civil Justice fights Like the County Democracy and the Tammany Hall organizations, the Republicans have a county organizawhich has control of the party affairs in this city, work is being done by the district organizans. Next to the campaign of 1888, there probably been no other election in which the district organations have taken so lively an interest and have done much real hard work. Long before the Tammany ers began the instruction of their followers in the w law and the manner of voting under it, nearly



ROBERT MILLER.

Republican organization had its voting booth, sample ballots and copies of the law, which were all put into active use on meeting nights, and every one and an opportunity to learn what to do in casting his vote according to the requirements of the present election statutes. Republican speakers throughout the spring and summer used their eloquence in this di-rection and when this campaign was really opened the great mass of the Republican voters was practically with the law. This has given the Republicans a conderful advantage, and now in place of spending time and money in teaching their own party members what to do, the same time is being used in boiding meetings and getting out the voters. The Republican candidates were early in the field, and unless that are some unlooked for surprises the Republican representation from this city in the next Congress and Assembly stands an excellent chance of being increased rather than dimin-The division of the Tammany and the County Democracy vote on the county treket has caused in some cases a division of the Democratic vote on Congressmen and Assemblymen.



MICHAEL HINES.

each of the nine districts in which Congressmen clected in this city. Unless Tammany spends a larg mount of money, Colonel John R. Fellows, the " car pet-bag" candidate for Congress in the VIth Distric will probably be compelled to earn his living outside of a public office. Cornelius Donovan, the Republican candidate in that district, is making a galla fight. He is doing this, too, against a tremendou-Democratic majority. When the campaign first began there were three in the race, the third man being Joseph J. McKeon, a County Democrat. He was com-pelled to get out of the race by Governor Hill when he Governor came to this city before starting out upor his "stumping" tour through Ohio and West Virginia. But Mr. McKeon's withdrawal will not be so disastrous to Mr. Donovan's chances as at first might be sup posed. The County Democrats on Monday nominated Edwin L. Abbett, who will take all of the disaffected Democratic vote, and during the time that there was no County Democracy candidate in the field Mr. Donovan gained the backing and support of hundreds of Democrats, who believed, as every one outside of the listrict does, that Tammany simply sent the Colone down to this district, giving him the Congress nomina tion and thereby making the best of a very poor bargain. That bargain is understood by every one. It was made with Colonel Fellows when he showed such extensive leniency to the Tammany "boodlers" and liquor dealers. All of the thinking workingmen it. this district are doing all they can to elect Mr. Donovan. He has no money with which to carry on a campaign, but the workingmen are turning out royally for him and helping him in every way.

In the VIIth District the chances of the Republican candidate are excellent. He is William Morgan, a well known and popular Republican. Against him both Tammany and the County Democracy have nominated candidates. The Tammany nominee is E. J. Dunphy. the present Representative, against whom many labor organizations have declared, and the County Democracy have named W. T. Croasdale. Croasdale was at one time a vigorous labor man, and few were more bitter against the leading political parties than he. He has made a purely personal canvass, and tumbled into notoriety by being hissed off the platform at the big County Democracy mass-meeting in Cooper Union recently. He is by no means a popular man and rep-

resents only one idea-free trade. Timothy J. Campbell rhought that he would have a walkover" when he laid his plans early in the camwalkover" when he laid his plans early in the campaign for the Tammany, County Democracy and Republican nominations in the VIIIth District for Congress. His duplicity has been exposed and the Republicans and the independent Democrats have united in nominating Samuel Rinaldo, a popular real estate dealer and hatter, who will give the ex-Congressman a

Amos J. Cummings has the united Democratic nomination in the IXth District. John Weiss, popular Republican, has taken the nomination again...

aim. It was a courageous thing to do, for this meant practically sure defeat. The Republican vote will be held together, and Mr. Cummings will not return to Washington with the record of being an unopposed

washington with the record of being an unopposed tandidate, of which his friends have been acquatomed to boast.

Cortiandt S. Van Rensselaer, whose picture appeared in last Wednesday's Tribune, is giving Congressman Spinola, of shirt-collar fame, a hard sight in the Xth District. Mr. Van Rensselaer believes, and is succeeding in making the voters in his Congressman district believe, that it is the duty of a Congressman to represent his constituents and to champion their interests, and not to resort to measures obstructive of legislation nor withdraw in times of debate from the effect of this bedief on the part of the vaters and their confidence in Mr. Van Rensselaer will be seen on election day, when many Democrats will go to the polls and quietly cast their votes for the Republican nomines.

Campaign engagements have kept Mr. Van Rensselaer busy, but he is constantly receiving encourage ment'll his can cass and support from bodies hitherto allied with the homocrats. On Friday evening last he addressed a large meeting of the Iron Workers' Republican Club and was enthusiastically received. He addressed a mass-meeting in the congress. The people are with Mr. Steams. but.

XVIth Assembly District. As an organiser of the younger men Mr. Van Rensselaer has been active and rular among that class of voters.



BENJAMIN E. HALL.

Ex-Police Justice Charles A. Flammer, who has been ominated for Congress in the XIth District, is fighting J. DeWitt Warner, the Reform Club and Tariff Re-form League candidate. The Reform Club men are disrusted with Mr. Tarner on account of his truckling to Governor Hill, after having repeatedly denounced him in speeches. This was done by him to get Congress man John Quinn out of the race. Mr. Quinn had been nominated by the New-York Democracy, but the Governor compelled that organization to withdraw him from the contest. Mr. Warner is another man who has been nominated solely because he is a Free Trader, and the workingmen of this district do not take kindly to that doctrine. Neither did they to the shelving of Congressman Quinn. These things left Mr. Flammer a lighting chance, and he is making the most of it. He was born in this city in 1845, of German parents. After going through the public schools he entered the College of the City of New-York, from which he was graduated with honors. For a time he taught the old Thirty-fifth-st. Grammar School, and in 1872 he was elected a member of the Assembly as a Republican by a large majority. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly which secured the impeachment of Judge Barnard and the other I weed judges. In 1878 he was made a school trustee in the Twenty-second Ward, which place he re-signed when he was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Havemeyer. This place he held til 1881. He is the author of a work known as the "Committing Magistrate," which is now in extensive use. The district in which he is a candidate is Democratic by about 4,000 majority. But it is a large manufacturing one in which the protection idea predominates, and the voters here are apparently anxions to rebuke the carpet-bagging temperates of the Tammany-Reform Club candidate.

Charles H. Blair is the Republican candidate for Congress in the XIIth District, against Roswell P. Flower, who has both the Tammany and the County Democracy nominations. Mr. Blair is making a hard fight, and is giving Congressman Flower more trouble than he has had for many years.

'Against the renege " Republican, free-trader and brewers' attorney, Ashbel P. Fitch, the Republicans of the XIIIth Congress District have nominated Percy Demarest Adams, a popular and well-known young Republican. He will be, if elected, one of the youngest members of the House. He believes in all young as well as old men taking an active and energetic in-terest in politics. He became an enrolled Republican immediately upon reaching his majority, and has continued actively in the ranks since then. This district has in times past put young men to the front. iton, who represented it in the Congress of 1782-83, where he was first to advocate the principles of a protective tariff. The thirteen oaks planted by him still stand at "Hamilton Grange." emblematical of the first thirteen States of the Union, and, strangely enough, of the Congress District in which they are. Mr. Adams was born in Chicago on November 9, 1803, but has lived in Harlem, which forms part of his district, since cestry. His mother was Rolle Demarest, one of the French Huguenots who settled at New-Rochelle, and was among the carry settlers of Harlem. He attended and was graduated from the public schools and City College. the degree LL.B. from Columbia College when he was



WILLIAM E. GRELL.

graduated from the Law School in 1883. His father was a member of the famous class of '60, College of the City of New-York. He read law in the office of Robert A. Adams and Thomas Allison. He was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and became associated with his grandfather, ex-Judge Robert A. Adams, in the gen-eral practice of the law. Upon the death of his grandfather he succeeded to his business, and at the organing of this year established the firm of Adams & Hyde, at No. 59 Liberty-st.

Mr. Adams is a member of the Harlem Club, the Unitarian Club, the Harlem Republican Club, the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, a founder of the Literary Club of Hariem, president of the Unity Gymnasit Association, and he was for several years trustee and treasurer of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church. He is an exceptionally strong candidate among the younger element of the district. This has been proved in two previous campaigns for Assembly in the XXIIId District, which has always been hopelessly Democratic. Each time he ran ahead of his ticket reducing the Democcaric majority appreciably. The district in which his canvass is being made is the largest corritorially in the city, and in population the largest in the United States. It extends from the north sile of Fifty-

anfortunately, a disappointed bandidate has nominated himself and he may get some of the votes which ought to go to Mr. Stoarns.

John H. Grimes, the popular assistant custodian of the Postodice and the leader of the Ist District Republicana, is the candidate for Assembly in that district. He is a New York man. He was been in the Fifth Ward in 1863, and when ten years old went to see on the ship Black Warrior. He returned home and went to school, going through the North Moorest. School. He joined the Volunteer Fire Department in 1839, and served in it until the new paid department came into vogus. Joel H. Erhardi appointed him Deputy United States Marshal, He served in this capacity until appointed assistant custollian of the Postodice. When Mr. Cleveland was elected President Mr. Grimes was the first to feel the weight of Mr. Cleveland's civil service promises, by being promptly removed. When Mr. Van Cott became Postmaster Mr. Grimes regained his old place. If the Republicans in this district work they can elect him. Both Tammany and the County Democracy have romanated candidates. Tammany's candidate is P. H. Duffy, the present member, while P. McCouville is the County Democracy candidate.



Michael Hines is the Republican candidate fr the Board of Aidermer in the IVth District. He is a well-known and popular baker, and as there are two candidates against nim, his friends think that he will

candidates against him, his brack with.

Tammany Hall has made a terrific effort to gain the VIIth Assembly District. It has nominated General Martin T. McMahon, and is colonizing in the district. Footh of these things will not, however, defeat Lucas L. Van Allen, the Republican candidate. Appeals have gone out from the Muzwump press to the voters of this district to vote for General McMahon, but a vote for him means one for Governor Hill, the enemy of Ballot Reform and the friend of the liquor-dealers.

enemy of Ballot Reform and the friend of the liquor-dealers.

Hiad the County Democrats in the IXth Assembly District remained true to the agreement which they made with the Republicans there, this district would beyond a doubt have a Republican representative in Albany this winter. Governor Hill came diwn to New York, however, and literally compelled the County Democrats of this district to withdraw their indorsement from the Republican nominee, William F. Grell, Mr. Grell was a candidate last year, and he cut down the Democratic majority from 1,400 to 800. His chances of winning this year are good, if the Republicans will turn out and vote for him. He was born near the city of Kiel, in Germany, on May 15, 1852. He was graduated from the Lutheran Colleges there when sixteen years old, and came to this country two years later. He was in the produce business for ten years, and left that a year ago to go into the wholesale grocery business, and he is now connected with Thur-



JOHN W. GOFF.

ber, Whyland & Co. He is president of the Gansevoort Market Ensiness Men's Association, was for two vears president of the Haeller society, for five years vice peadent of the Plattleutsch Volklest Verein, and a member of the Minth ward Pioneer Corps for six years. He is a square, upright business man, and a good Republican throughout.

William N. Hoag, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly from the Xith District, will legin his second term as a member when he goes to Albany this winter. He was elected for the first time a year ago. His record was an excellent one, and he became prominent in his single-handed fight against the "Aqueduct Steal" bill, which the Demicratic leader, William F. Sheehan, was anxious to rash through the Assembly, aided by the silence of Hamilton Fish, ir. Mr. Hoag is one of the few members of whom the Reform Club has a good word to Say.

In the XVIIth Assembly District there is an excellent fighting chance for the Republicans to elect their candidate for member of Assembly, Robert Miller. He has fived all his life in this district and is personally known to most of the voters. He has a thorough business education, and is a man with sound common sense. He worked for many years in Higgins's carp t factory in West Porty third-st, but eventually started in business for himself, and is now a prosperous. Eight leave, merchant. He is making a hard fight, and as there are two Democratic candidates in this district Mr. Miller needs only the Republican vote to be elected.



W. N. HOAG.

W. N. HOAG.

The Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District will give their candidate for the Board of Aldermen a rousing support. He is lienjamin E. Hall. a well-known young lawyer and an energetic and well-known young lawyer and an energetic and well-known by the same and the support of the same and the support of the same and the same and

ONE OF THE POST'S OWN PORGERIES. From The Philadelphia Press.

This is an old trick of "The New-York Post." In the campaign of less it made the claim that the disputed extract accepted to "The London Times." and saying that "the only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade." was a forgery, and it further claimed that it had been pronounced so by "The London Times" ittelf. In its issue of September 20, 1888. "The Focts add that "The Times" has disavowed it (the extract) and declared that it never entertained that opinion at all." Again, on October 9 of the name year, "The Focts" stated that "The London Times" made a claim (of the extract) in its issue of Angust 28. "The language of "The London Times" made a claim of the contract was this: "It would be interesting to know when this statement appeared in our commun." There has been no more bald forgery perpetrated than this attempt of "The Focts" to twist the non-committal language of "The Times" into an onen denial.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE

MEN TO BE VOTED FOR ON TUESDAY. Below is given a full list of the candidates on the ste to be voted for in this city and cou lose at 4 p. m. :

CITY, COUNTY AND JUDICIARY. Mayor Fundis M. Scott.
Controller Theo W. Myees.
Shoriff. William H. Cores.
Controller William H. Cores.
County Clark Wrn. H. Bellamy
District Attorney Jean W. Goff.
Coroner M. G. Basie.
Judges of Superior Jan. M. Varnum.
Judges of City
Jan. M. Varnum.
Judges of City Ahner C. Themes. Jss. M. Pitzelmone. President Board of Alderman. Jes. W. Hawes. J. H. V. Arnold.

Prohibi on Mayor, William Jennings Demorest;
Controller, "illiam Wardwell; Sheriff, John McMullen;
County Clerk, Jeremish T. Brooks; District Attorney;
Charles E. Manierre; Coroner, George G. Needham;
Judges of Superior Court, Coleridge A. Hart and James
H. Laird; Judges of City Court, Herbert A. Lee and
Henry H. Hadley; President Board of Aldermen, France
M. Hammond.

lammond.

ocialist Labor—Mayor, August Delabar; Controller,
net Waldinger; Sheriff, Ernest Bohm; County Clerk,
les F. Wilson; District-Attorney, Edward J.
nme; Coroner, George C. Stiebling; Judges of Suar Court, William N. Reed and Henry Foth; Judges
lty Court, Robert J. Victor and Benjamin J.
sch; President Board of Aldermen, James A.
wick. Bestwick.

Commonwealth—Mayor, James Redpath; Controller,
Coorne K. Lleyd; Sheriff, Hugh Greenan; County Clerk.
James Huriey: District Afterney, Augustus A. Lever;
Coroner, Edward B. Foots; Judges of Superior Court.
Thaddeus B. Wakeman and Thomas H. Ronayne;
Judges of City Court, Edward W. Chamberiain and
Titus Merritt; President Board of Aldermen, Robert
Hamilton.

Citizens' Improvement Party-Sheriff, Gabriel Marks. JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Robert Earl, Rep. and Dem. Silas W. Wilson, Pro. Francis Gerau, Socialist Labor

CONGR
District.

VI. C. Denovan (Rep)
Di. R. Fellows (Lam)
E. L. Abbest (C. D.)
N. C. W. Carlon
E. L. Abbest (P. D.)
G. W. Collier (I. R.)
VII. W. Abbest (P. D.)
G. W. Collier (I. R.)
VII. T. Crossdale
W. S. Fulver (P.)
VIII. T. J. Campbell (R.,
William Brown (P.)
Samuel Rinaldo (I.)
Alexander Jones
IX. John Wiss (R.)
Anne J. Cummings
IX. John Wiss (R.)
Anne J. Cummings
IX. John G. Cummings
IX. John G. S. Cummings
IX. John G. S. Cummings
IX. S. C. D.
Lensminger (S. L.)
L. C. S. Van Rensse-GRESS

District

XI. C. A. Flammer (R.)

John DoWitt Warner

W. H. Draper (P.)

A. Frendig (S. L.)

XII. C. H. Blasr (R.)

R. P. Flower (T. and

G. D.)

J. J. Flick (S. L.)

XIII. P. D. Adams (R.)

A. P. Flick (S. L.)

XIII. P. D. Adams (R.)

A. P. Flick (T. and

C. D.)

E. H. Eckert (S. L.)

XIV. J. T. Steams (R.)

XIV. J. T. Steams (R.)

B. T. Wills (P.)

B. T. Wills (P.)

F. Bennetts (S. L.)

A. Taylor, jr. (Ind.) CONGRESS

Irving S. Roney (P.)
C. Ensminger (S. L.)
Z. C. S. Van Renseelaer (R.)
F. B. Spinols (T. &
C. D.) A. H. B. Hepper(P.) C. Wagner (S. L.) ASSEMBLY.

XII. C. L. Holbershidt (R.)
M. Dinkelspiel (T. CD)
Win. M. Lurch (P.)
L. Feldman (S. L.)
XIII. F. S. Gibbs (R.)
J. H. Southworth
(T. and C. D.)
James Allen (P.)
J. A. Cowle (L. R.)
XIV. Leo Sonneberg (R.
William Sulzer (T.)
P. S. McCoy (P.)
J. Langenauer (S. L.)
ALDE ALDERMEN

J. P. Wallace (P.) E. Miller (S. L.) 24th Ward. B. Van Tassell (R.) A. Jablinowski (S.
XIII. G. F. Satterley (R.)
I. H. Terrell (T.)
W. H. Reed (C. D.)
T. Rogers (P.)
W. Wyde (I. D.)
XIV. William F. Daly
(R. and C. D.)
Bernard Curry (T.)
James T. Kattes (P.)
Henry Pein (S. L.)
Jacob, Kunzenmann

CIVIL JUSTICES District.

District.

III. B. T. Morgan (R.)

W. F. Morro (T.)

T. H. Smith (C. D.)

J. Daly (Soc. L.) COMMISSIONER OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY.
FOURTH WARDS. Louis J. Heints (R. & C.D.) Louis F. Haffen (T.) CANDIDATES IN BROOKLYN.

..... C. A. Conrady (B.) J. McMahon (D.)

CONGRESS. District.

IV. A. J. Perry (R.)

J. M. Clancy (D.)

A. L. Martin (P.)

V. John R. Smith (R.)

T. F. Magney (D.)

G. Schaefer (Sec.L.) District.

II. Jas. Gresham (R.)
D. A. Boody (D.)
John N. Jones (P.)
F. A. Keenig (S.L.)
III. W. C. Wallace (R.)
Wm. J. Coombe (D.)
F. G. Smith (P.)
M. Loeven (Sec. L.)

District.

1. Chas. Bigistors (R.)

1. G. J. Cahill (D.)

11. G. J. Smith (R.)

11. G. J. McBride (D.)

111. Henry Mugze (R.)

John Cosney (D.)

V. Jos. E. Davis (R.)

V. D. E. Reyers (R.)

John Eolly (D.)

VI. John Eolly (D.)

VI. James Belly (B.)

J. Hildsbrandt (R. L.)

VII. C. A. Weller (R.) District.
VIII. James Boyd (R.)
Jas. F. Quigley (D.)
M. J. Stanloy (I.)
H. S. Windou (P.)
Jacob Franz (S. L.)
IX. John Kine-(R.)
C. W. Staherland
(D.)

SUPERVISORS. Wards.

2. M. F. Couly (R. and D.)
Rishard Hagis (L.)
John S. Paine (R.)
John H. McKeews (D.)
William J. Kaily (E.)
Eugene E. Jusge (D.)
Andrew P. Merrick (I.)
John M. McCormook (R.)
Robert H. Attlesoy (D.)
John J. Donohes (D.)
John J. Donohes (D.)
William E. Breansm (R.)
Joseph P. Hunc (D.)
George Gru (R.)
John J. Donohes (D.)
William E. Breansm (R.)
Milliam Dillon (R.)
William E. Joseph P. Hunc (D.)
William B. Joseph (R.)
Milliam Bughes (R.)
William B. Joseph (R.)
Milliam Davroger (R.)
John P. Free (L.)

Wards.

1. Thomas Piwharris (Rep.)
Thomas Mechan (Dem.)
3. Robert Getlins (Dem.)
4. Robert Getlins (Dem.)
5. Stophen Larkin (Bep.)
5. Stophen Larkin (Rep.)
6. Homas S. Kissam (Rep.)
7. Fatrick Printy (Rep.)
Patrick Bellew (Dem.)
6. Heary Dailey (Rep.)
7. John H. Thomas (Rep.)
8. William Z. Foller (Rep.)
8. William Z. Foller (Rep.)
9. Richard E. Rice (Dem.)
10. N. S. Warsamer (Dem.)
11. William D. Soots (Rep.)
12. Christian Jasobson (Rep.)
13. S. W. Hasting (Rep.)
14. Louis Jacknot (Rep.)
15. Andrew H. Miles (Rep.)
16. Andrew H. Miles (Rep.)
17. Chalce Groves (Rep.)
18. Wm. T. dilbert (Rep.)
19. John H. Cordes (Rep.)
20. Andrew J. Lyons (Rep.)
21. Menary L. Lyons (Rep.)
22. John F. Fitzhartis (Rep.)
23. John F. Fitzhartis (Rep.)
24. Henry C. Fasnet (Rep.)
25. T. W. Cornwell (Rep.)
26. Wm. Van Brunt (Rep.)
26. Wm. Van Brunt (Rep.)
27. Wm. Van Brunt (Rep.)
28. Wm. Van Brunt (Rep.)
29. Wm. Van Brunt (Rep.)

CLARENCE LEXOW'S CANVASS. MAKING A STRONG FIGHT FOR CONGRESS IN THE

EVTH DISTRICT.

Nysck, Oct. 29 (Special).—The XVth Congress District, which is the first of the country districts, is just now the scene of a spirited and hotly contested fight for Congress, in which the Republican leader is Clarence Lexow, one of the best known and ablest lawyers in this part of the State. This district is made up of Orange, Rockland and Sullivan counties, and is a good fighting ground for a man like Mr. Lexow. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1852, and when he was three years old his parents moved to Claristown, in Eock-land County, where he lived until about nine years ago. when the family homestead was sold. Then he moved here, where he has since lived. He was graduated from the German-American Collegiate Institute, in Brooklyn



CLARENCE LEXOW.

when fifteen years old, with honors, and he then went to Germany, where he attended the German University, making a speaks study of jurispendence and political economy. He returned to this country in 1872 and entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. He then began the active practice of law, forming the law firm of Lexow &

As a lawyer Mr. Lexow stands high. He has had charge of many important cases both in the State He is a brilliant, persuasive and and Federal courts. eloquent speaker and there are few members of the bar who have a better control over a jury than he. He is an unfinching Republican and has always been the outside, since the law forbids any one to occupy district he is extremely popular and to his energy and solitly can be laid many of the improvements which have been made in the three Nyacks. He is making a deep inroad into the Democratic vote of his district and the chances are greatly in favor of his election. tifled with the best interests of the party.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ESSEX COUNTY.

REPUBLICANS ALERT AND FEELING CONFIDENT

The prospects of the election of a Republican Congressman, State Senator and Sheriff in Essex County, N. J., are deemed so good that careful party leaders in the county are confident of getting increased majorities. Until the present week the Democrats were inert and listless. They held no meetings, were divided by bitter factional quarrels in a number of districts, and had a dangerous rebellion to deal with in Orange, where the respectable element of the party, including many Catholics, headed by Father Fleming, an outspoken enemy of the rumsellers, were determined to throw

off the yoke of the saloon power. For two weeks the Democratic bosses have been trying to patch up a peace in this infected district with indifferent results. On the other hand the Re-publicans hegan the campaign united and in perfect harmony, and started in with a series of largely at-tended meetings. There have been no outside speak-ers, but no interest has been lacking. The Republican candidates are engaged in a personal canvass of the county and everywhere see evidence of the purpose

ounty and every who have the Republican ticket.

Especially is this so for Congressmen. Mr. Condit, the Republican candidate, is more widely known personally than any other man in the county and is extremely popular. He will secure hundreds of Democratic votes in Newark from men who could never be prevailed upon to vote against him. The fact that the free-traders and importers living in East Orange and Montclair are opposed to him has a wholesome effect among the opposed to item has a wholesome effect among the manufacturing population. James E. Howell, the candidate for State Senator, is a lawyer of high standing, and was never in active politics before. His nomination was entirely unsought and just as unexpected. His blameless character and fine talents make him an exceedingly strong candidate. Mr. Howell is making appeales in the county. date. Mr. Howel' is making speeches in the county that have a marked effect. He says that if elected he will be owned by no man or set of men, and that he will devote himself to tax and judicial reforms. Mr. Howell's opponent, Barrett, was beaten for the Senstorship three years ago by A. F. R. Martin, whose term expires this year. He is a member of Governor Abbett's staff and son-in-law of Peter Hanck, a Harrison brewer.

The county has been so outrageously gerrymandered

The county has been so outrageously scrrymendered for Assembly men that the Republicans are under disadvantage in every district save three—the Hild, Vith and IXth. In these three districts the Republicans pelied last year majorities aggregating within 584 of the total Democratic majorities in the other nine districts. The prospects are that in addition to the three districts named the Republicans will carry the VIIIth and IXth and possibly the Ist, which would be a gain of three Assemblymen. Monday was registration day throughout the county, and general reports were that there had been a fair registration in city and townships. For several days past the Democratic manathroughout the county, and general reports were that there had been a fair registration in city and townships. For several days past the Democratic managers have been driving crowds of Italians, Ensaians, Bohemians and other foreigners to the court to take out naturalization papers, and scarcely anything else has been done at the court-house. Nine hundred have already been naturalized in Newark, of whom 200 halled from the Democratic Twelifth Ward. It is this way the Democratic boodle is being disbursed.

It is this way the Democratic boodle is being disbursed.

It is this cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases hunted out. With an honest registry there is cases as one as the pollaneous contracts when they find them of special to take the chances of purchased voters carry-pared t

INTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS.

HOW TO ARRANGE THE BALLOTS.

AN EXTREMELY SIMPLE METHOD AND NO MAN QUERT TO GET CONFUSED.

So much has been written about the new Rallet has, which will be tried throughout this State for the first time at the commit election, that many people have doubtless come to think its practical workings to be far more intricate and difficult than they really are In reality they are dimply and easily comprehended in the most moderately endowed intellect, provided out to brain has not become muddled from reading the claberate dissortations that have appeared from the emocrate dissertations that have appeared from the new to time on such subordinate features of the new statute as the folding of the ballots and other unimportant matters of defail. Perhaps as good a way as any to likustrate the new system will be to take the case of a voter in this city, where this year there will be more than double the usual number of candidates to be need for an Australia.

didates to be veted for on November 4.

Let us then select say, John Wetson, a veter living in Harlam. He has been so engrossed in business that he knows practically nothing about the change in the method of voting sevond the fact that change in the method of voting syons a fact as a change has been made. Like a wide-awake business man, he wants to vote as early as possible. He starts for the polls. Before he reaches them he notices the first evidences of the new order of things. In stead of a crowd of workers with bags of ballots standing around the polling-place, buttonholing voters and urging the claims of the various candidates, he sees place freed for a distance of 150 feet of every on but the proper election officers and the voters. At representatives of all parties, ready to supply him, not with ballots, but with "pasters."

These "pasters" are ballots printed at their ow

expense by the different political organizations, Repub-licans, Democrats. Prohibitionists, etc. They are on white paper somewhat smaller than the official ballots. white paper somewas smaller than the difficult fallots. The printing upon them is in type somewhat similar to the printing upon the face of the official ballots. They countain the names of all the persons nominated by any one party or political organization; that is to say they contain the names of one candidate for each of the offices to be filed. In addition to the names upon them there are words indicating the offices for which these persons have been nominated. Besides differing from the official ballot in size, they do not have any perforated line running across them, nor do they have any indorsement or printing upon the side oppos that upon which the names appear. Upon the side opposite the face or printed side of the paster ballot there is a surface covered with dry muchage, similar to that placed upon the flaps of envelopes, the intention being that this side of the paster ne moistened and when moistened placed upon the official ballot in the manner described further on. The voter going to the polling-place without these pasters must rely upon the official ballots given to him. If Mr. Watson is able to read he will have no use for these pasters, but if he cannot read he should take with him to the polling place as many of these "paster" ballots, containing the names of the candidates whom he desires to support, as there are

On arriving at the polls Mr. Watson will ober another innovation—the voting booths. These are small structures, three feet wide and eix feet in height, having four inclosed sides. The front side contains a door extending to within two feet of the floor. Each of these booths has a shelf arranged at a convenient ing in front of it to use it as a place upon which wish to do upon the ballots. In each of these are pens and pencils and writing ink and mucilage, and also certain printed instructions for the guidance of voters taken from some of the sections of the bill. Mr. Watson announces his name. 'The poll-clerin

scan the lists. They find it recorded all right. Thereupon, if no one challenges Mr. Watson's right to vote, which will be done at this point if at all, the ballot clerk hands him a lot of ballots. One of these will have on it the Citizens' nominations, another the Tammany nominees, a third the Prohibition candidates and a fourth the Labor men and so on. Among the ballots is a blank one, that is to say, a ballot containing simply the designations of the offices to be filled at the election and not the names of any canniled at the election and not the manes of any can-didates for such offices, and the voter may write in the blank spaces reserved for the purpose the names of such persons as he may desire to vote for. All these ballots Mr. Watson will take with him into one of the booths. If all the compartments are oc cupied, he must of course wait for a vacancy. He will not have to wait long, not over ten minutes at ing for it.

Once inside the booth Mr. Watson scans the ballots Each of these he will find to be six inches in width and a trifle over a foot in length. Across the top of them he will see a perforated line, that is a line with holes in 't. running from side to side, and distant at all points one inch from the top of the ballot. The part above this perforated line is known as the "stub" of the ballot. The purpose of having a perforated line running across the ballot is that this "stub" may be detached by the election officers, as required by the act. All the ballots will be of the same size. They will all be on white paper. They will all be printed in type of the same size. All the ballots used in any election district will have an indorsement in the same words. The names of the candidates will be printed in the same order on all the ballots, and the first or top name upon the ballots will be the name of the person nominated for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals. The only difference between the different official ballots handed to any one voter will be the difference in the names of the persons

nominated for the various offices.

Now, if Mr. Watson can read, he will at once the ballot which he wants to vote, say the Citizens ticket, for we assume that he is a good citizen and therefore opposed to Tanmany Hall. He does not desire to use the "paster," ballot. If he does not want to vote for all the candidates named on the ticket he can erase, either with pen or pencil, those he objects to, and substitute other names by writing such upon the ballot, over or adjoining the names so erased. Of course, if he does not wish to substitute any other name or names, he is at liberty to leave them blank.
Having arranged his ticket to suit him, Mr. Watson
proceeds to fold it and also the others. Remember
this—all the ballots must be folded. Regarding this Having arranged his ticket to suit him, Mr. Watson proceeds to fold it and also the others. Remember this—all the ballots must be folded. Regarding this matter of folding a great deal has been salt, but it is now settled that you may either fold the ballots lengthwise through the middle up to the perforated line, in such a way that the portion above the perforated line, in such as the stub, may be detached without opening or disclosing the contents of the ballot, and so that the odicial indorsament will appear on the outside of the ballot and the names of the candidates be concealed, or just the reverse, that is, crosswise and then lengthwise. The principal thing in folding is to see that the names of the candidates are concealed, and that the lower part of the ballot does not come over the perforated line on to the stub, where it would be likely to be torn when the inspector tears off the stub.

The next thing in order is the separation of the ballot you intend to vote from the others. In order to avoid confusion, the voter should first fold the ballot which he intends to vote and put it one side, and then fold the ballots which he does not intend to vote and put them together, and then, holding the ballot which he intends to vote in his right hand and the ballots which he does not intend to vote in his left hand, emerge from the voting booth or compartment, and present himself, with the ballots thus placed, to the election officers.

Being again before the election officers, the voter's name will be again called, and he having handed the ballot which he desires to vote to one of the inspectors of election, that officer will call off the number appearing upon the stub of the ballot thus placed, to the sallot which he desires to vote to one of the inspectors of election, that officer will call off the number appearing upon the stub of the ballot to the poil clerks, and if such number is the number which and salts one of them to each of the official ballots. Then he will be such to vote to see officer ballot bel